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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

REPORT

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Ch'u (0575) governments in China are sub-divided into the following two units:¹

- a. Hsiang Administration (5887/2398/6763). Each hsiang administration is staffed by two hsiang cadre (6763/1631/6752) and one public security cadre (0361/1344/1631/6752). These personnel are all government appointees and usually are sent to the hsiang from other areas. Included in each hsiang administration are five or six self-contained villages (5261/3544/2625) which are administered by six or seven cadre, who are all local police. Each of these cadre presides over a small section (1420/4809), which is the smallest component of government in the countryside. Within the hsiang administration there are the following units which are staffed by residents of the hsiang:
- (1) Women's Authority (1244/1166/2585/0031/0117). The women's authority carries out the struggle to raise the status of women. The women's authority was instrumental in communicating to the masses their rights and privileges under the New Marriage Law promulgated by the Communist regime. During the Three and Five Anti's movements the women's authority encouraged women to reveal the misdeeds of their husbands and relatives, stressing that complete confession would mitigate the severe punishment which might otherwise be meted out to offenders.
 - (2) Public Security Authority (0361/1344/0031/0117). The public security authority is charged with the maintenance of vigilance against anti-state activities, maintenance of census statistics, and the forwarding of requests for travel permits to the ch'u government.
 - (3) Head of Militia (3046/0365/7130/7022). The head of the militia is trained by the hsien government and sent to the hsiang to train the local militia which is drawn from the able-bodied population between

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC									
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18 and 40 years ago.

- (4) Wealth and Grain Authority (6299/4752/0031/0117). The wealth and grain authority sets the quotas for agricultural production, collects taxes in kind on agricultural produce, and collects fees for the use of communally owned oxen.
- (5) Head of Hsiang (6763/7022). The head of the hsiang presides over the following six committees:
 - (a) The reconciliation committee (6148/6043/1201/0765/2585) which attempts to settle local disputes without recourse to courts.
 - (b) The health committee (5898/3932/1201/0765/2585) which enforces certain minimal standards of cleanliness in the hsiang including pest control.
 - (c) The public order committee (3112/1344/1201/0765/2585) which makes census reports.
 - (d) The peasant aid committee (0327/2329/1201/0765/2585) which arranges for the cultivation of land and harvesting of crops for persons who have entered the People's Liberation Army and are thus unable to do the work themselves.
 - (e) The production committee (3932/3934/1201/0765/2585).
 - (f) The culture and education committee (2429/2403/1201/0765/2585) which teaches the peasants to read and provides Communist literature to them.
- b. Street Government (5894/2393/1650). The street government is staffed by six or seven cadre who administer civil government and public security in much the same way as the hsiang administration but on a smaller scale and in a less formal manner. The street government applies to market towns formerly known as chen (6966). There are no formal authorities or committees within the street government.

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